



"Cured  
Neuralgia  
Pain"

I take pleasure in writing to you that I had a neuralgia pain in my arm for over years, and I used your liniment for one week and was completely cured. I recommend your liniment very highly.—Mrs. J. M. Graw, 126 Mandeville St., New Orleans, La.

**Cured Quinsy Sore Throat**

Mr. BENJAMIN L. CAZIER, of 1242 Wilson St., Wilmington, Del., writes:—I bought a bottle of Sloan's Liniment for the quinsy sore throat and it cured me. I shall always keep a bottle in the house.

## SLOAN'S LINIMENT

gives instant relief from rheumatism, lameness, gout, sciatica, neuralgia, croup, sore throat, tonsillitis, hoarseness and chest pains.

Prices 25c, 50c & \$1.00



Sloan's林木膏  
SLOAN'S LINIMENT  
A. H. ROBBINS & CO.  
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

**MOUNTING SPECIMENS**

Will Probably Take Two of Three Years to Get All of House-vit Exhibit Ready.

Washington, March 22.—All possible speed is being used by the Smithsonian Institution in preparing the specimens secured by the Roosevelt African expedition. This is the report made by officials of the institution to

## Col. William Lavelle Famous Double of Buffalo Bill



It is rarely that one ever meets two men bearing such a remarkable resemblance to each other that even close friends cannot tell them apart. The most notable instance of this known on the continent of America today is the absolute similarity of face, features, countenance and general likeness between Col. W. F. Cody, whose reputation is worldwide, his son of his exploits as a scout, soldier and hunter, and Col. Wm. A. Lavelle, who is touring the country this season with the Sells-Floto circus.

There is no better index of human physiognomy in the world today perhaps than Wm. A. Pinkerton, head of the agency that bears his name, and in speaking of this particular case he said recently: "I do not know that in all my experience I have ever seen a more remarkable resemblance than

that which exists between Colonels Cody and Lavelle. The men are almost identical in stature and when dressed in parade costume would easily pass the most searching scrutiny without revealing their respective identities. In the course of my personal investigation the similarity existing between two or more men has frequently been the means of giving detection to the world over misleading names and boasting jerseys. But in all of these that I can call to mind now I cannot remember that I ever saw such a remarkable likeness as the one referred to."

The accompanying picture will be sufficient in itself to prove the truth of Mr. Pinkerton's statement. Col. Lavelle will be seen daily in the parades of the Sells-Floto circus, which comes here on Saturday, April 14.

## RAILROADS HARD HIT DECLARED ELLIOT

Man Who Turned Down Big Job Says High Cost of Living Responsible for the Losses.

As an illustration of the improvements made several days ago the Central Railroad that he called changes would appropriate still more money to enable the institution to increase the compensation of its executives immediately.

It may require two or three years to complete the work, it is said, or perhaps even longer. The work, however, has already begun, so that savings will come rapidly and with some results. Thus far, however, there has been little sign of the collection approaching this sum in magnitude. Notwithstanding this, it was stated, to give the business world of East Asia an impression of proper place among the managers already in the National service.

As an illustration of the improvements made, the work which has been done appears thus: It was found that one phase of the work, the classification of the expenses and the exact determination of the cost of various individuals and geographical sections, remains another of great importance to the Central Railroad that it is planned, will have to wait other indications in the United States and Europe to make informed comparisons. Only those expenses will be incurred which are essential to supplement the services needed to supplement the losses never now shown.

### VISITS HIS STOMACH

Canadian Farmer Had It Taken Out a Year Ago and Is Hale and Hearty.

Philadelphia, March 22.—H. L. Scott of Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, is a sturdy man, his stomach in the American manner in hospital

now, said Mr. Scott. "It had been ill for a year. Then it gave me fits of trouble while I took it and I have got along well enough since, but they are back. I once had a personal interview with Dr. Stomach and I wanted to see if I was healthy. If I had known it I would never have died long ago."

Dr. Stomach doesn't agree with you now, it cut out. That's the way Mr. Scott did. The doctor a year ago gave him one month to live and told him he had about one chance in a hundred of surviving an operation. He has the blues. Last summer he raised several thousand bushels of wheat on his 500-acre farm in Southern Alberta and will go back there this spring to raise more wheat and to allow others to enjoy life.

Among other things that Mr. Scott enjoys are three square meals a day. He says he can't anything that any one else could eat and never feel better in his life, but he doesn't discuss the secret. Neither will the physician.

"My husband has given me a diagnosis," he said. "My wife was caught him doing"—Louisville Courier Journal.

Washington, March 22.—All pos-

ible speed is being used by the Smithsonian Institution in preparing the specimens secured by the Roosevelt African expedition. This is the report made by officials of the institution to

the interstate commerce commission in the advance of freight rates.

It contains a compilation of the "scientific management" theories advanced by Louis D. Brandeis, and de-

scribes the plan of the Boston lawyer

which would not in any way make good the reduced net earnings of railroads

caused by heavy advances in expen-

itures for wages and in cost of opera-

tions.

Referring to Mr. Brandeis' testi-

mony, the commission says: "One gentleman who described these methods testified that they had been introduced to some extent into the operations of railroads with remarkable re-

sults, and that from a careful analy-

sis and computation he was satisfied

that not less than \$300,000,000 an-

nually could be saved by the proper

application of these methods to the

business of railroading in the United

States."

"It is difficult to see exactly what

application the commission can make in this case of this testimony. The witness who apparently had most to do with originating and applying these methods testified that they were in actual operation in not over one-tenth of one per cent of the manufacturing establishments of this country."

"Upon this record we can hardly find that these methods could be introduced into railroad operations to any considerable extent, much less can we determine the definite amount of saving which could be made. We cannot, therefore, find that these defendants could make good any part of these actual advances in wages by the introduction of 'scientific manage-

ment.'

Mr. Elliott, in commenting on the commission's opinion, says the railroads always have kept pace with other American business institutions in adopting improved methods and ideas as fast as their merit and practicability have been clearly established.

"Railway managers, officers and em-

ployees," said Mr. Elliott, "are bandied

together innumerable organizations

formed solely to study railway busi-

ness, formulate new ideas and encourage better efficiency. These, with the many journals devoted to technical matters of railway business, are an indication that officers and men alike want the newest and best ideals and are striving for efficiency."

The work of these men, coupled

with a broad policy on the part of the

owners of railways to give the public

the best possible service, has made

the railway of today hardly recogniz-

able as compared with the railway of

twenty or even ten years ago, and has

placed the efficiency of the American

railway far ahead of the railways in

any other country in the world. The

business man can reach farther with

his goods, enjoys better and more

prompt service than he formerly en-

joyed the use of better, faster or

more luxurious trains and at rates so

low that students of the subject of

transportation who come here from

other countries are amazed."

### THEY NEVER FAIL.

That Is What They Say About Them in Albuquerque, and It Is Therefore Reliable.

Another proof, more evidence, Albuquerque testimony, to swell the long list of local people who endorse the old Quaker remedy, Doan's Kidney Pills, read this convincing endorsement of that remarkable preparation:

Mrs. Charles Thomas, 101 E Lead Ave., Albuquerque, N. M., says: "I suffered a great deal from backache, caused by disordered kidneys. I was all run down, had no ambition and felt miserable in every way. The first dose of Doan's Kidney Pills brought relief from the pain in my back and continued use restored my kidneys to a normal condition, making me feel like another person. Doan's Kidney Pills have also been taken by another person in our house who at times had much difficulty in straightening after stooping on account of pain across the loins. Relief soon followed the use of this remedy. Whenever Doan's Kidney Pills have been taken since then they have brought prompt relief."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and

take no other.

When you have rheumatism in your foot or instep apply Chamberlain's Liniment and you will get quick relief. It costs but a quarter. Why suffer? For sale by all druggists.

## ENGLISHMAN IS A CRUSOE BY CHOICE

About 540 miles south of New Zealand is Macquarie Island and on it there was and may now be a man of over 50 years who made a choice of solitude, sea elephants and penguins, and became a voluntary crusoe. Captain J. R. Davis, on the Xanthus, under instructions from Lieutenant Shute, to locate islands in the South Pacific, found him, but was unable to persuade him to depart. Presumably he remains now the sole inhabitant of an island domain.

Captain Davis' account of the Crusoe by choice was given in the Geographical Journal and is reproduced in the current bulletin of the American Geographical Society. A party landing from the Xanthus found the remains of two hats in a sealed condition, evidently dating back to the days of the seafarers, numbers of sea elephants and a penguin colony, but no other signs of life. The following day, steaming northward along the coast and close to the shore, the explorers came on two more hats and could see a man standing in the door of one. A shout was raised amid great excitement. Captain Davis wrote: "There was a big surf but the man came to the shore, pointed out the best landing place, and walking into the water, helped to launch the boat. He was found to be a sailor by the name of McKibbin. He had spent 20 years in the British Isles, had been to the Arctic ocean to relieve vessels, and he had been on all ships. He had come to Macquarie Island on a schooner to collect sea elephant oil, and had decided to remain. His companions endeavored to dissuade him but he was obstinate. Stories were told for him and the sailors returned to New Zealand."

Captain Davis found him comfortably housed. His hut had two rooms and each room had a stove. He had plenty of ship stores, and for food meat to feed the hearts and tongues of sea elephants. He carried his coat from his depot four miles away. The men of the Xanthus endeavored to persuade him to return with them, but he refused.

"Why should I?" he asked. "I'm happy enough here, and have all I want. I'm glad to have seen you, but I don't want to leave the island."

"As we steamed away," Captain Davis wrote, "we dipped our flag to the old man, who waved farewell to us from the beach."

Presumably he has been visited since then. The old schooner was due to another visit to the island, and McKibbin may have tired of solitude and sea elephants or he may not.

Chicago Tribune.

**SOME STATISTICS ON SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC**

Some observers are apt to attribute the recent outbreak of smallpox in East London to the popular prejudice against vaccination and the indignant attitude of the government toward "conscientious objectors." It appears that for some years the guardians of the stricken districts have been anti-vaccinationists, "discouraging vaccination in every direction and refusing to allow the children of pauper patients to have the benefit of this preventive treatment." A large unvaccinated population has, therefore, grown up, and it is thought that the patients belong in the main to this class.

It is difficult as yet to draw con-

clusions, but an exhaustive inquiry has

been undertaken by the local borough

council, and the facts will doubtless

be made known in due course. In the meantime it is instructive to recall the circumstances of the last serious outbreak in London nine years ago. Many of the patients on that occasion were unvaccinated, a smaller number belonged to the "doubtful" class, but the greater part had been vaccinated. Among the "vaccinated" the death rate was 16.15 per cent, among the "doubtful" 39.22 per cent, and among the "unvaccinated" 33.09 per cent. The "doubtful" class was comparatively small, of the "vaccinated" there were 6345 cases, with 750 deaths, and of the "unvaccinated" 2278, with 553 deaths. Of children under 10 years 154 had been vaccinated, while of unvaccinated children of the same age there were 1274. The mortality among the former was 1.1 per cent, among the latter 34.7.

Another interesting circumstance

bearing upon the question of vaccination is that but one or two cases occurred among the staff at the smallpox hospital, where 1699 patients were at one time under treatment.

There were 1196 nurses and others in attendance here, but revaccination of the staff was compulsory.

These points are worth considering at a time when thoughtful people are trying to create a prejudice against vaccination in this country.—New York Evening Sun.

**POISONED BULLETS TO HUNT WILD HORSES**

Salt Lake City, March 21.—A novel scheme has been devised by two Salt Lake men to capture, alive, the last of the wild horses that roam in southern Nevada. It is proposed to shoot the animals with a bullet tipped with magnesium and containing a gelatin capsule filled with a narcotic drug. The magnesium, it has been found, dissolves in the flesh and causes no permanent injury if a vital organ is not penetrated, while the opiate deprives the game temporarily of the power of locomotion.

In the nomadic canine bands are many magnificent specimens. Stalions valued at \$2,000 a head are not uncommon. The present method of capture is to wade them out by chasing in relays. If their method proves successful in Nevada, the Salt Lakers will try it on some of the wild beasts valuable for exhibition purposes.

When you have rheumatism in your foot or instep apply Chamberlain's Liniment and you will get quick relief. It costs but a quarter. Why suffer? For sale by all druggists.

Thompson—Do you like to play bridge with your family?

Johnson—No. If I'm going to lose money I'd rather lose it where it may

do me some good—life.

Heimie Berger predicts that in two years not a big league pitcher will be using the spit ball.

Russell Blackbourne, White Sox infielder, played basketball this winter under the name of Keating. He was discovered and had to quit.

Joe Cantillon has the sympathy of the fans coming. He says he's going to be a good player.

There is Only One "Bromo Quinine"

That is Laxative Bromo Quinine

USED THE WORLD OVER TO CURE A SOUL IN ONE DAY.

Always remember the full name. Look for this signature on every box.

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